

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOEL K. MEAD, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PREPARATION.

It is the evident policy of nations to be prepared for war while yet at peace. This is a policy which wisdom would suggest and experience dictate. In examining the history of the world, it will be found that those nations which have neglected this salutary precaution, have become the unresisting victims of ambition, or the easy prey of lawless lust of power. In the heroic ages, the weaker States of Greece were frequently subdued and conquered by their neighbours, when not prepared for attack and defence; and in later ages, less warlike, but not less ambitious, a similar destiny has been experienced by nations while slumbering in the lap of security, and not anticipating the fate that awaited them. It is wisdom, even among individuals, to be prepared for unexpected casualties, or for those unavoidable misfortunes which human foresight cannot grasp, and human prudence cannot avert; and if they should not occur, preparation will not be attended with injury.

Experience is the best school of wisdom: but some nations, like some individuals, seem to be incapable of benefiting by the knowledge thus acquired, and continue to blunder on without plan and without system. It was to be presumed, that from the experience acquired during the last war, a different system of conduct would be pursued upon the restoration of peace, and that the enemy would hereafter find us not so unprepared and defenceless. But we are sorry to say, that nothing of moment has yet been done for the protection of the country. The navy has, indeed, been inconsiderably augmented, but the seaboard is still as defenceless as formerly, and the ports and harbours of our principal cities are still unprotected and exposed. Should another war immediately break out between this country and Great Britain, we are not one tittle better prepared than we were at the commencement of the last, and should unquestionably have to encounter the same difficulties and embarrassments we experienced before. What is the state of Orleans and the District of Columbia? Are they more secure from invasion than they were prior to the last war? Are they capable of displaying a more formidable show of resistance than they were? We conceive not. Then what would be the consequence in the event of another war? The same evils would occur, and the same difficulties

be experienced. We regret exceedingly that government has paid so little attention to those great objects of national importance—preparations for defence: we regret it, because it evinces an indifference to the salutary and wholesome lessons which experience inculcates, and goes to prove, that though, in some degree, a government of experiment, it does not seem to benefit by the past. Let us suppose that Spain, aided by Great Britain, should declare war against the United States, an event not in the least improbable, and throw 30,000 men into Louisiana. Jackson might, indeed, call down his hardy mountaineers and hunters, but it would perhaps be too late to prevent the capture of Orleans, or the expulsion of the enemy. It would then be too late, indeed, to say we ought to have been, but we were not, prepared for such an event; and government would be justly censured for its indifference and neglect.

We are no advocates for large standing armies; but we cannot but think the monstrous reduction of our late army was a measure of precipitancy, at least, which cannot admit of defence. There is, at present, scarcely force enough left to man our garrisons; and should they be increased as they ought to be, a greater force becomes essentially necessary. The apprehensions generally entertained of standing armies, however just in monarchies, are futile, and perhaps ridiculous, in a republic like this, composed of a union of States, each in itself a distinct sovereignty, and bound together by mutual interest, and a consciousness of individual weakness. The ambitious general who should attempt, at the head of an army he might have corrupted and stimulated to desperate enterprise, to invade the liberties and destroy the government of his country, would have effected only the twentieth part of his diabolical purpose, should he even succeed in subduing one of the States; because each State is in itself a power possessing the means of defence and resistance, and capable of contending for its individual rights and liberties. But give a man the possession of an army in Europe, and he instantly becomes master of the destinies of the nation to which he belongs. We do not, therefore, apprehend any injurious or fatal consequences from the existence of a standing army, of reasonable magnitude in this country. The expense necessarily accruing from such a military establishment would, indeed, be an objection;

but when we consider the increased expense, the numerous losses and great embarrassments experienced by the want of one when required, this objection will vanish, and leave us nothing to fear or regret at its existence in time of peace.

We have observed, from time to time, that the British are increasing their force on the lakes, and making every preparation for defence and annoyance in the event of another war: this, therefore, requires a correspondent vigilance and activity on our part, which should induce us to keep pace with the exertions of our neighbours. We would then humbly suggest the propriety of increasing our naval and military force, at least to such a degree as to make it an object of security and protection; of augmenting the number of our forts; of erecting at least one steam battery in every harbour of the United States accessible to an enemy; and of protecting and defending the sea-board from Maine to Louisiana.

These suggestions we throw out merely to call the attention of government to the subject, that the necessity of what we have urged may not escape them, and that proper measures of defence and protection may, while we have the power, be adopted.

For the National Register.

MAN'S AVERSION TO SERPENTS.

There is nothing, in all animated nature, more curious than the mutual horror subsisting between the human and the serpentine species. Many animals are far more formidable to man than the serpent; more capable of inflicting deadly injuries; more venomous, and more prone to exercise their power of doing mischief: but none, notwithstanding, are held in such execration and abhorrence. Let us make this principle more plain by a familiar instance: of all four-footed animals, the tiger is the most sanguinary and ferocious: other quadrupeds shew mercy when the rage of hunger has abated—he, none; he delights in the infliction of pain, and ravages because carnage constitutes his enjoyment. In the company of this four-footed ruffian, we expect no mercy. Now, of the two animals, a rattle-snake and a tiger, which is the most deadly foe to man? The former is sluggish and inert, and never strikes before he sounds, as a warning, his death denouncing rattle; if his assailant still approaches, his tail vibrates with more fury; the warnings are given louder and more impetuous; but he still delays the blow, until his enemy comes within the reach of his bound; which is never more than the length of his body. He acts exclusively on the defensive, and his serpentine phraseology,

for so we may fairly denominate his hiss and his rattle, when fairly translated into English, is this: Nature has made us mutual enemies; depart in peace; the world is wide enough for us both: all that I require is, that you should leave my presence unmolested: approach and touch me, and I now forewarn you, that death is in the contact. You know my power of inflicting injuries; you know that this tail is not brandished to bid you welcome; you know my poisons, and beware! Now we will suppose that nature had implanted the same hostility between two individuals of the same species; of the human species, for instance; we will suppose that two individuals, so abhorrent to each other, should accidentally meet, and one should use to the other this dialect, which Divine Providence has taught the rattle snake to utter with such emphasis. Would not this man be thought a generous, humane, and heroic enemy; one that scorned to circumvent his enemy by fraud and deception; one who gave him fair warning of his danger; one who was averse to the shedding of human blood; one who would only strike in self-defence? We will ask, if mankind whom fortune, and not nature, have made enemies, do even now show to each other the generous hostility of the rattle snake? No; they employ all their means, not to put an enemy upon his guard, but to fight when he is unguarded. They steal upon the slumbers of each other, and they watch for the hour of vengeance, the season dedicated to repose, to silence, and the refreshment of exhausted nature. Strange as the fact may appear, it is literally true, that the most deadly enemy to man, of all the enemies of man, is a hero in his mode of warfare—he disdains deception; he never strikes without sounding an alarm; he inflicts a wound at last with reluctance, and, although unconsciously, he practises on a principle recognized in the books of English common law, which is, that it is lawful to shed blood in self-defence. A rattle snake, if he was indicted for murder, could produce precedents in abundance, from English law books, to prove that he had only committed justifiable homicide. He could appeal to the pages of English jurisprudence to show that it was lawful to shed blood in self-defence; he could show that he had shed blood only in self-defence; he could show that not one of his species, from the time of creation down to the present day, ever inflicted murder on man. With all his hereditary hate to our species, he could show that he never yet, in the course of all his hostility, ever employed artifice; he could show that all was plain, downright, open, undisguised, honest hostility; he could show that he was not such an enemy to the hu-

man species as man: he could show all this, hiss contempt upon his judges, and say, if you wish to find the deadliest enemy to man, search for him amongst his own species, and not amongst rattle snakes. We submit it then to the decision of every impartial man, whether this serpent is not a hero, on the principles recognized by human beings as heroic. Now, we will again revert to the supposition, that the rattle snake and the tiger were placed in two cages, side by side, for public inspection; which of the two, we would ask, would excite the most horror and consternation in the heart of the spectator? He shall be intimately acquainted with the properties of these two animals; he shall know the savage ferocity of the latter, and the comparative clemency of the former; he shall know that if these animals were suddenly enlarged, he must seek his own death if he receives a wound from the serpent; whereas, from the emancipated tiger, he has nothing to anticipate but instantaneous death. With all these favourable properties of the serpent, which of these two animals would a spectator view with the most tranquility and indifference? The tiger, undoubtedly. Now, from whence arises this wondrous antipathy? for a wondrous antipathy it undoubtedly is. I believe it can be accounted for on no other principle than from the words of the Almighty—"And the Lord God said unto the serpent, *because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed.*" I think that every man is a living monument of the truth of these awful words; and I appeal, with entire confidence, to the peculiarity of sensation that the sight of the serpent produces, in illustration of this remark. The emotion is not, properly speaking, fear; for we feel an almost irresistible impulse not to shun, but to destroy this reptile. It is a sickening, loathing, cold, heart-sinking, death-like sensation; something that occasions an involuntary shudder, and a chilly creeping of the blood in the veins: we look upon the reptile as a sort of monster; as an outlaw of nature; something that demands instant extirpation; something that excites precisely the same sensation as we should feel to behold a human being with two heads; in short, we seem to feel to the bone, that the serpent is writhing under an Almighty curse; and he is regarded as an abhorred and heaven-abandoned thing by all the human race. With no other animal, in all nature's works, do we hold such deadly intercourse. All the cordial, kindly, and benevolent sympathies for all ani-

minated nature, stop in this channel, and flow back upon the heart: we feel the horrible curse of Almighty God in the presence of the serpent. On what other theory can we account for this astonishing sensation? It is not allied to any other feeling in the human heart, and is perfectly a phenomenon in all our varieties of passions. Where danger exists in a ten-fold greater degree, we feel nothing so shocking, nothing so repellent. I have considered the case of the rattle snake, because he is found amongst the most venomous of the serpentine species, to consider the question the more strongly on the side of those who would endeavour to enrol this aversion in the class of ordinary antipathies: but this is, by no means, doing justice to that side of the question that exposes the curse of divine revelation; it is doing more than justice to our antagonists, for it is perfectly notorious, that many, and by far the greater part, of the serpentine race are not venomous, and the remainder are not only not venomous, but absolutely innocuous. They claim only the liberty of crawling upon the earth, and shunning by flight the presence of their persecutor, man. Yet we find the same pervading horror and detestation against this harmless species implanted in man; he pursues them to their obscure and humble retreats with the same exterminating hostility that he does the rattle snake: he carries on an Algerine hostility against the serpentine family; venomous or not venomous, mischievous or innocuous, they are made the unsparing and indiscriminate victims of man's exterminating hate. I appeal to this fact with emphasis, to show that the hate which we feel towards the serpentine family is not implanted in us by nature from a principle of self-preservation. On this plea, the preventive remedy infinitely transcends the mischief to be apprehended; it is wide, unsparing, and indiscriminate; whereas, if self-preservation was the ultimate object, our antipathy would be restricted to that portion of the serpentine family capable of inflicting mischief. We do not recognize in this, that fine, visible, and perfect economy; that nice adaptation of means to their ends, so legible in all the other works of nature. Man, in this instance, and this solitary instance, forsakes his character of the sovereign of the lower orders of creation, and unconsciously and instinctively assumes the exterminating tyrant. He is, towards the serpents, exactly the counterpart of the tiger; if he does not destroy, if the poor reptile escapes from his pursuit, he feels a sense of disappointment; it seems as if a strong, imperious, and instinctive duty was left unperformed. If man should harbour the same antipathy against other animals as capable, or more ca-

pable, of inflicting injuries as the serpent, there would be an almost indiscriminate carnage and slaughter of the subordinate classes of existence. Let us trace this altogether astonishing sensation yet more minutely. Sitting at ease at the writing desk and accurately contemplating the properties of the reptile, I can safely say that I feel no fear, yet this undefinable impression, of which I have spoken above, is so strong, that I write on this subject with a sort of shuddering, loathing, and reluctance. Now, I have no doubt that this is a uniformly pervading sensation. It is no answer to this hypothesis, that the serpent has, in heathen countries, received divine homage: he is worshipped on account of the mysterious horror which he excites. Heathen nations, feeling the force of the Almighty curse upon the reptile, and comparing his power of inflicting injury, with the strange, mysterious, and undefinable character of the terror, unconscious of the cause, have arrayed the serpent with supernatural properties, and adored him as a God. This fact is an argument strongly in favour of our hypothesis, since nothing but this impression could have transformed this reptile into a heathen deity. No: we read in his dark and mysterious evolutions, in every movement of his body; we read even in this worship, *the curse of the Almighty*; we see before us the representative of the being who polluted the bowers of Paradise, brought sickness, misery, death, on all the family of man—the wrath of an offended God, under which we have suffered so long, and for which nothing but the blood which was shed on Mount Calvary could atone. This I believe to be the true cause of the wonderful dread which we feel for the whole progeny of the serpentine species.

The following letter is from a friend in the West-Indies.

The *aborigines* of this and all the leeward islands are said to have been a race wholly distinct from the Charaibs of the windward islands. It is conjectured that they derived their origin from the Mexican hordes; but be this as it may, they were certainly unlike the natives of the windward islands in many particulars. They are represented by all the early historians of the new world (a) as in an eminent degree meek, placid, gentle, and benevolent; destitute of that ferocity of disposition which distinguishes the savage of colder regions, and possessing all that softness and gentleness of character that tends to excite affection or promote domestic happiness. There existed an intimate relation between their feelings and

external nature—they reposed on the lap of peace, and slumbered on the couch of tranquillity. The elisium by which they found themselves surrounded, offered, without labour, every object necessary to supply their natural wants, and to gratify their limited inclinations. Love animated their simple bosoms, and harmony presided in their societies. The observation of Madam de Stael (b) would apply to those untutored children of nature with perhaps as much propriety as to the Sicilians—"On dirait que le souffle par du ciel et de la mer agit sur l'imagination des hommes comme le vent sur les harpes éoliennes." Love was a powerful and permanent sentiment, "it was not," as Edwards says, "a transient or youthful passion, but the source of all their joys and the great object of their lives." (c) Without an inclination for war, and without scarcely a martial weapon, they devoted themselves to the preservation of social peace, and glided down the current of life with unruffled serenity. That they were inclined to sensuality, contrary to the opinion of Buffon, De Paw, and others, is, I think, unquestionable; nor is it to be wondered at, when we consider that their natural sensibility was operated on and heightened by the influence of climate. From this, it has been asserted, originated that dreadful disease which has since infected the world. I shall not pretend to say, however, that this disease actually proceeded from this people; it is still a subject of doubt, which I am not able to remove. (d) In their dress and amusements, the natives of the leeward islands observed that simplicity which nature suggests; they wore nothing but a small piece of cotton cloth round the waist, which, with the females, extended to the knees; the rest of the body being perfectly naked: their hair was of a deep black, long, but not glossy: their complexion brown; and their eyes languid, but beaming with good nature. Their amusements were extremely limited, being confined to dancing, which was sometimes private and licentious, but most frequently public, at which 50,000 men and women would assemble at a time, and dance the whole night. These dances were accompanied, says Martyr, with songs, called *Areitos*, which recited the illustrious deeds of their ancestors,

(b) Corrinne, vol. i.

(c) Edwards's West-Indies, vol. i.

(d) See Phil. Transactions, vols. 28 and 31. Stow's Survey of London, vol. 2, by Dr. Sanchez—and an anonymous Dissertation on the Venereal. From Stow's Survey I extract the following regulation, made during the reign of Henry II. 330 years before the discovery of America: "No steward to keep any woman that hath the perilous infirmity of burning." Lanfranc, a Milanese, quoted by Sanchez, says, that cancers, buboes, &c. proceed *ex commixtione cum ea muliere que tunc egro talem habente moximum de novo coierat*, and further prescribes a preventive for him, *qui recedit a muliere quam habet suspectum de immunditie*. Lanfranc existed in the 11th century.—I would, in addition, barely suggest, that the custom of circumcision among the Jews might have originated from this disease.

(a) P. Martyr—Henera—Oveida—F. Columbus.

both in peace and war. Their poetry seems to have been rude, but figurative; and in addition to their heroic ballads, they had also songs of love and lamentation; the former of which was always accompanied with rude instruments, made of shells, which were called *magueti*. "In their ballads left them by their ancestors," says Martyr, "they have prophecies of the coming of our men into their country. These they sing with mourning, and seem to bewail the loss of their liberty." There was another amusement, called *Bato*, which is described by the Spanish historians, and which bore some resemblance to the game of cricket.

Their government was monarchical; the power of their caziques being hereditary. There was but one sovereign in each district; who had also a number of sabaltern and tributary chieftains. These, according to Oviedo, were obliged to attend the sovereign in peace and war, like the vassals under the feudal system. Each island was divided into numerous principalities or kingdoms. The paramount lord, or principal cazique, was alone entitled to wear regal ornaments, and to be attended with a vast retinue. He was borne on the shoulders of his attendants, like the nabobs of the east, and was regarded by his subjects with the extreme of reverence and respect.

On the subject of their religion, I can say but little. It was similar to the religion of all nations in the darkness of uncultivated nature, where the light of revelation has never shone. It was, as usual, blended with the grossest superstitions, and, as usual, only tended to augment the misery of the human mind.

The cruelty of the Spaniards to those unfortunate beings it would be disgusting to detail. It is sufficient that every torture malignant ingenuity could devise was practised upon those simple children of nature, till the whole race became extinct. I would refer you to the history of the benevolent Las Casas, for a full detail of those cruelties; and if, after its perusal, your soul is not tortured to agony, I shall confess myself unacquainted with your character. I will extract but two instances, as specimens of the barbarity of those wretches, whose names should be held up to everlasting infamy.

"I once saw," says Las Casas, "four or five principal Indians roasted alive at a slow fire; and because they uttered dreadful screams, which disturbed the commanding officer in his slumbers, he ordered them to be strangled; but the subaltern who burnt them would not consent, (I know him and his relations in Seville,) and putting pieces of wood in their mouths to prevent them

from being heard, he stirred up the fire, that they might roast more slowly, until they expired. I saw all these things, and infinitely more." (c) "A Spaniard one day went into the mountains to hunt; but being unsuccessful, and having nothing to give his dogs to eat, he tore an Indian child from its mother's breast, cut it in pieces, and gave them to his voracious animals."

I must pause—my feelings will not permit me to proceed—my heart shudders at the recitation of such atrocities, and the very Spanish name becomes loathsome to me. Adieu.

(c) *Historia della distruzione dell' Indie occidentali*, by Don Bart. las Casas, page 15.

For the National Register.

The communication of the governor of New-Hampshire to the legislature of that State, is a phenomenon of no small interest. To see an officer, high in station, expose the oppressive acts of former legislatures; to complain of the enormous salary of his own office, as well as that of several others, and recommend a reduction, is as extraordinary as it is *just*. Indeed, through the whole of that address, with equal pleasure and pride, we recognize the enlightened, honest, American patriot.

This is as it should be. What a noble example for others to imitate? To ensure success, reformation should emanate from high stations; and the necessity of reform, it is presumed, will not be questioned. If a reform in the extravagant salaries of officers can be effected, we need not doubt the facility with which every salutary innovation may be introduced. If, in our representative governments, the only firm and broad basis of equal rights and equal privileges could once be established and realized; that is, that all defenders and supporters of government should stand on equal footing, the time could not be far distant when every necessary reform would consequently follow.

A NON-ELECTOR.

Baton-Rouge, Louisiana, July, 1816.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from Governor Shelby to Richard Bland Lee, Commissioner of Claims, and the answer thereto.

FRANKFORT, K. July 6.

Sir—Having seen in the public prints, your notice in relation to the proof that will be necessary to exhibit in the cases of lost property during the late war, under the act of Congress, the 9th April last, I consider it my duty to state to you, that the horses belonging to the mounted volunteers, who

served under my command to Canada, in the year 1813, were all regularly appraised at New-Port, the place of general rendezvous, by men duly sworn for that purpose, acting under the immediate superintendence of Col. George Walker, the quarter master general, and entered on the rolls by which the men were mustered into the service of the United States.

Upon the return of the army to Limestone, on the Ohio, the men and horses were again mustered out of the service by Maj. William Trigg, an officer of the United States army, under a special order to him from Maj. Gen. Harrison, then commanding the North-Western army. Maj. Trigg made a note on the muster rolls of every lost horse, with the value thereof, against the owner's name.

Those muster rolls were transmitted about the month of March, 1814, to the office of the War Department, and they do contain the most indubitable proof that can be made in relation to the horses that were lost on that campaign—the sum each horse was valued to on the outward march, and the name of the owner.

If those muster rolls are not admitted as the best proof that can be adduced in support of the claims for lost horses, it will amount almost to a complete denial of justice, to compel the owners after a lapse of three years to make new proofs of their losses.

Many of the men that lost their horses are dead, and their families know not by whom the proofs could be made that are now required; besides, many witnesses are also dead or moved away, so that it will be impossible to collect as substantial proof of the loss of horses upon that campaign, as those contained on the muster rolls to which I allude, and to which I beg leave to refer you. They are, I am informed, now in the office of the pay-master-general of the United States army.

The mustering and valuation of the horses into the service of the United States, as well as the proofs exhibited at Limestone in relation to those that were lost on the campaign, was all done very much under my own notice. That I have no hesitation to say the utmost reliance may be placed on the muster rolls aforesaid, as exhibiting the best proofs which can be made in relation to the lost horses, &c.

If it should be thought that too many horses had been lost on that campaign, let it also be recollected, that those horses had been travelled upwards of 500 miles on a forced march to meet the enemy—the greatest part of the way without forage—that the men were then dismounted by order of general Harrison, and crossed over into Canada, while the horses remained five weeks in an enclosure which (from their great number) soon became very bare of food to subsist upon.—That during all this time they did not receive one grain of forage. It will not seem strange that so many of them died of hunger, and mired in the swamps on the side of Sandusky Bay, where they were enclosed—while those that survived became extremely weak, and many of them unable to return through the deep mud that lay on the way home; and on which there was no forage to be had to strengthen them—hence it may be truly said that the great loss of our horses was occasioned by their owners being dismounted and separated from them by the order of the commanding officer, and by not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

I must request the favour of you to acknowledge the receipt of this letter as early as convenient, and that you will be pleased to inform me whether the proofs contained on the muster rolls aforesaid are not sufficient to authorize the payment for the horses lost by the mounted militia, who served under my command to Canada in the year 1813.

I have the honour to be,

With very great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, Esq.

Commissioner of Claims, &c.

OFFICE OF CLAIMS, &c.

Washington, August 2d, 1816.

His Excellency, ISAAC SHELBY,

Governor of the State of Kentucky.

SIR—I duly received your letter of the 6th ult. and have delayed replying to it till I had ascertained whether the rolls of Colonel George Walker and Major William Trigg, to which you refer, were to be found on the files of the Office of the Pay Master. I have received from that office a copy of the last, the former having been handed over to Mr. Voorhies, a deputy pay-master.

However, it appears to me that the roll of Maj. Trigg, is sufficient to establish the actual losses of the Volunteers under your command on the Canadian expedition—and that all that will be necessary now to be done, is, that the claimants, or in case of their death, that their legal representatives authorize an attorney here to prosecute their claims and to receive any monies which may be awarded to them. It will be further necessary that each claimant make oath that he has not received compensation from any officer, agent or department of the government, for the loss which he has sustained—and where the loss has been in any other manner than by the death of an horse, each claimant must further swear, that he has not recovered the same.

Messrs. Lows and Wallach, Attornies in this place, are employed in most of the cases brought before me, and are every way trust-worthy.

I enclose to you copies of the notices which have been deemed necessary by the Executive Government from this office. These will enable claimants to make out their cases in the most regular and explicit forms, by observing which, the passage of their claims will be very much facilitated. But in the cases of those to whom your letter alludes, the taking of separate certificates in each, will be unnecessary, as I have before me an authentic copy, of Maj. Trigg's roll.

Be assured that I am not disposed to interpose unessential forms to delay, or defeat the retribution intended by the government to the sufferers in the late arduous war.

With sentiments of the greatest respect, and consideration, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

From the Nashville Whig.

NOTICE.

Brethren of the Whites,—It is with the most unfeigned pleasure that we contemplate the long and steady friendship subsisting between our nation and our American white brethren; and the late hospitable and generous magnanimity mani-

festes towards ourselves and our nation, as well by the government as by the citizens of the U. States, gives us an additional proof, that when we renounced the friendship of all other nations for yours, on that day we obtained the surest guarantee for our happiness and our interest—the friendship of a nation too generous to do wrong, and too brave to oppress. We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to declare, on the part of our nation, that every friendly and hospitable attention so strongly manifested on the part of the whites, is as strongly reciprocated on the part of ourselves and our nation. Feeling ourselves perfectly secure in the enjoyment of all our rights, so far as they depend on the friendship and the justice of the American people, we consider it our greatest interest (as we know it to be our greatest pleasure) to cement by the most sincere interchange of friendly and hospitable attention, that friendship that so happily subsists between our respective nations, as well by promoting the interest as by administering to the wants of those whose chance and destiny may afford us the opportunity of manifesting by our practice what we now declare to be our profession.

Impressed with these sentiments, we feel it a duty incumbent on us to make known, that at a late council held by the Chickasaw nation, it has been unanimously decided, that the horde of straggling pedlars that have so long infested our nation, (and who, we presume, are unknown to any regulation of their own government and unauthorized by law) is dangerous to the good understanding that now subsists between our nation and the citizens of the U. S. Was any argument necessary to enforce this idea, it will be found in the history of the late transaction that has taken place in the Cherokee nation. The ignorant and unwary of our nation are continually imposed on by those speculators, who bear no more relation to merchants than "Jew brokers" do to bankers. And this is too often followed by violence on the part of our people, whose minds have not as yet undergone so radical a change, nor the early habits of their education sufficiently eradicated, as to feel themselves content with that redress which is drawn from the tardy (though certain) process of the law. We therefore caution, in the strongest terms, all such persons from entering our nation, for the purpose of carrying on their (heretofore) course of traffic, as the nation will not feel themselves responsible for the chances springing from their transactions.

Being now about to enter the limits of our own nation, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to acknowledge our sincere gratitude for the many kind and hospitable attentions that we have experienced from the people of Nashville, and all other parts of the Union that we have visited; and we would be happy of the opportunity of returning those friendly civilities at any time in our nation.

WILLIAM COLBERT,

Brig. Gen. of the Chickasaws.

JAMES COLBERT,

U. S. Interpreter to the Chickasaws.

August 7, 1816.

From the Western Herald.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

For some time since, doubts have been entertained as to the power of Congress to vest juris-

diction in the state courts, to hear and determine cases and infractions of the penal or revenue laws of the United States. The question was lately raised in Virginia before the superior court of that commonwealth, and a determination had adverse to the jurisdiction. The question was raised in the last court of common pleas in this county & a decision had adverse to the jurisdiction. As this decision is upon a law question of much importance to the whole country, I have requested a copy of Judge Tappan's opinion, and herewith enclose it to you for publication in the Herald.

Yours,

B.

United States, vs. Alex'r. Campbell.

Information filed by J. C. Wright, collector of the revenue for the 6th collection district of Ohio, against Alexander Campbell for selling domestic distilled spirits without a license therefor from the collector, contrary to the act of congress in such case made and provided, and praying "that the said Alexander Campbell may forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of 150 dollars penalty, and also the further sum of 15 dollars duty by law imposed upon a license to retail," &c. "according to the provisions of the acts of congress in such cases made and provided," &c.

The defendant filed the following exceptions to the jurisdiction of this court.

"And the said Alexander Campbell says, that the information filed against him by John C. Wright, collector, contains no matter or thing to which he the said Alexander Campbell is in this court bound to answer, for that the retailing liquor by the quart is not an offence against any of the laws of the state of Ohio, of offences against which laws only this court can take jurisdiction—and for that also by the constitution of the state of Ohio, no man can be held to answer any offence in the courts of the said state except upon indictment or presentment of a grand jury, wherefore the said Alexander Campbell prays that he may be discharged from answering said information, and that the same may be quashed. —C. Hammond, attorney for defendant."

Judge TAPPAN—This is a very important question of jurisdiction, upon which, if I had doubts, I would take further time to deliberate before giving an opinion: as I have none, I will not delay the cause by a continuance, but proceed to give my opinion, notwithstanding the pressure of business may prevent my advertising to many of the reasons and grounds whereon that opinion is founded.

There can be no hesitation in asserting that a proceeding by information is a criminal prosecution, and that it hath always been used as such—4th Bl. Com. Chap. 23d, the king *vs.* Berchet and others, 1st Shower, 106.—I refer to these authorities as fully supporting both propositions.

The first question will then be, can the United States prosecute for offences against their laws in their state courts?

This will depend upon the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this state.

The state of Ohio is a sovereign and independent state, not controlable by any earthly power in the making or administration of its laws, except only in such particulars as it hath delegated a portion of that sovereignty to the United States by the Federal Constitution, and as it hath limited it-

self in the exercise of power by the same constitution.

The constitution of the United States creates a distinct and separate government from the several state governments, and delegates specific and limited powers to the government so created. By the 3d article, section 1 & 2, the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish—and "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law & equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party," &c. The judicial power of the United States extends to the case now before this court, and that power is wholly vested in the United States' courts; the supreme court of the United States, hath an appellate jurisdiction in all controversies to which the United States shall be a party; there is no clause in the constitution of the United States which authorizes congress to give jurisdiction to the state courts, or to require the performance of any judicial duties of them; it cannot be said that congress by their laws ordained and established us a court of the United States, for by the operation of the 8th sect. of the 3d article of the constitution of this state, if such were the fact we should cease to be a state court; and will it be imagined that an appeal can be taken from this court to the supreme court of the United States? The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution are expressly reserved to the states or to the people; it follows necessarily and clearly to my mind, that congress have no power to vest any jurisdiction whatever in the state courts.

This is a criminal prosecution; it may well be doubted whether one sovereign state can sue in the municipal courts of another state; but waving this point, as not necessary to be here decided, I assume it to be a settled principle in jurisprudence, that one sovereign state cannot make use of the municipal courts of another government to enforce its penal laws. No one would doubt, for an instant, if the government of Great Britain or France, or even one of the other States of the Union, were to attempt to maintain a criminal prosecution in our courts, that it would not be permitted; and yet, as to its judicial power, and its penal laws, the government of the United States is as much an independent State and separate government as Great Britain, France, or either of the United States.

It hath been urged, that the constitution gives to congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, excises, &c. and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying that power into execution; that to collect the excise they have judged it necessary to vest a jurisdiction in certain cases in the State courts. If they have judged it to be necessary, they have been mistaken—convenience is not necessity—their own tribunals are sufficient to enforce their laws. If it be true, that congress, under this provision of the constitution, may pass any laws they deem necessary to carry their specific powers into execution, and are the sole judges of such necessity, where are they to stop? Possessing the

sword and the purse of the whole confederacy, nothing more than the establishment of such a principle is wanting to vest congress with absolute power, and to effect a complete consolidation of the states. We have seen that the constitution of the United States doth not give congress the power of vesting jurisdiction in the state courts—the constitution and laws of the state of Ohio do not give us jurisdiction, nor can we sustain it on general principles of law.

An opinion has been read in which it is stated that the third article of the constitution of the United States vests in the government of the United States a *privilege* of having their causes determined in their own courts, and that this *privilege* may be *waved* by them—by the 1st art. of the constitution, the legislative powers of the United States are vested in congress—by the 2d the executive power of the United States is vested in a president. I do not see why this doctrine of *privilege* and *waver*, may not with as much reason be applied to the legislative and executive, as to the judicial power, and so the whole government of the United States *waved*. This theory is new, it is beyond my comprehension.

The second question raised in this case is, whether the court can sustain a criminal prosecution by information under the constitution of this state.

By the 10th section of the 8th article of the constitution of Ohio, it is declared, "That no person arrested or confined in jail shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment, indictment, or impeachment."

An information is as much a criminal prosecution as an indictment; the same process issues on the one as on the other, to bring the person charged or informed against before the court, and that process with us is a *capias*—the defendant hath been taken by a *capais*, and is now holden to answer this information.

I think that a fair construction of our constitution requires us to say, that the proceeding by information is prohibited by it. If we examine the history of informations we shall find that they have crept into use against the plain meaning of *Magna Charta*; that although in England a series of precedents support them, yet they are neither suited to our principles of government, nor countenanced or permitted by the state constitution. Such is the unanimous opinion of the court.

FOREIGN BIOGRAPHY.

From the London Statesman, of July 8.

MR. SHERIDAN.

It is with deep regret we announce to our readers the death of the right honorable RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, who, after a severe and protracted illness, expired yesterday at noon, in the 65th year of his age.

The various sensations under which we, with the rest of the world, contemplated the course of this extraordinary man while living, have been so far recalled to us by the recent event of his decease that we cannot dismiss the account of it like a common place article of the obituary. We do not strive to check the pangs of grief and pity which mingle with our admiration for a lost son of genius. It is always interesting, whether gratifying or painful, to meditate the history of a distin-

guished man; and more especially of a man, from the materials of whose character even more of warning than example may be collected. From the mixture and counteraction of high endowments with vulgar infirmities and unfortunate habits, ordinary men derive lessons of candor and contentment. We cease to murmur at any seeming partiality in the distribution of intellectual gifts among mankind, when we see the most useful qualities withheld from or disdained by those upon whom the most splendid ones have been munificently lavished. It extends our charity, and abates our pride, to reflect with calmness on the fate of one who was equally the delight of society, and the grace of literature—whom it has been for many years the fashion to quote as a bold reprover of the selfish spirit of party; and throughout a period fruitful of able men and trying circumstances, as the most popular specimen in the British senate of political consistency, intrepidity and honor.

Panegyric becomes worthless when it is no longer true—and we do not mean to eulogize Mr. Sheridan in unqualified terms. Neither fact nor principle will bear out the silly adoration with which, for some days past, he has been worshipped by the most furious of his old detractors—by men who seem inclined to pay their debts to his character with usurious interest, as if they were discharging a *post-obit* bond.

It is needless to say much on those intellectual powers whose living memorials are formed to command the admiration of every future age.—The astonishing talent for observation, and knowledge of character, displayed by Mr. Sheridan in his dramatic writings, will surprise us more when we recollect that he composed *The Rivals* whilst yet a boy; and that his *School for Scandal* was written at four and twenty. Those who are best acquainted with the history of the stage for a hundred years preceding their appearance, can best appreciate the obligations of the public to an author, whose dialogue has the spirit of reality without its coarseness—who neither wearies nor offends his audience—but whose sentiment is animated, and his wit refined. His opera is another specimen of various power, which has eclipsed all but one of those which went before it, and all, without exception, of those which have followed. The *Duenna*, has but a single rival on the stage; and if the broad licentiousness of the *Beggar's Opera* has given its author the means of indulging a nervous and pregnant vein of satire, to be found in no other English work, Sheridan has combined in the plot and language of his *Duenna*, the charms of delicacy, elegance, and ingenuity; and in his songs has discovered a taste and pathos of high poetical beauty.

If we pursue Mr. Sheridan into political life, we shall have equal cause to admire the vigour and versatility of his genius. The field on every side of him was occupied by the ablest men who had appeared in parliament for more than half a century. Burke, whose mature mind was richly furnished from the intellectual stores of all ages and of all nations—Pitt and Fox, not left like Sheridan to chance, but trained, and moulded into orators and statesmen; these were formidable checks to the rise of an adventurer recommended by character nor connection—never educated for public life—beset by a thousand mischievous habits—crusted over with indolence and depressed by

fortune. Some wondrous internal power buoyed him up, and a temper invulnerable to ordinary attacks left him at all times in possession of his unshaken faculties. In co-operation, therefore, or rivalry, or hostility, with the first men of his day, he distinguished himself amongst them by wielding with success the various weapons for which they were respectively celebrated. In flow of diction he yielded not even to Mr. Pitt—in force and acuteness he might justly be compared with the great opposition leader—while in splendor of imagination, he equalled Burke, and in its use and management far excelled him. His sarcasms were finer, but less severe, than those by which Mr. Pitt indulged his anger: and the wit displayed by Sheridan in parliament was, perhaps from the suavity of his temper, much less sharp than brilliant.

But the quality which predominated over all its companions in the mind of Mr. Sheridan was his exquisite and highly finished *taste*. In this rare talent he had no competitor: and this it was which gave such inimitable grace to his expressions, and which, in arguing or declaiming, in eulogy or invective, disposed his thoughts with an effect so full and admirable. We cannot expatiate farther on his rhetorical qualifications than by observing, that he joined to the higher attributes above spoken of, the natural advantages of a clear and melodious voice, a distinct, emphatic, and unaffected utterance; and a manly and becoming action. As Mr. Sheridan has produced a comedy which may be described as nearly the best in our language, so did he by a curious felicity of genius put forth, in his speech on the trial of Hastings, the finest specimen of English senatorial eloquence of which modern times can boast. Of this divine oration, although none but those who heard it can adequately judge, enough remains to justify our praises in the fragments handed down to us by the publications of that period, and in the recorded sentiments of the leaders of all parties, who hung in rapture and amazement on his words. Mr. Sheridan then reached the pinnacle of his fame. No length of days could add to the celebrity at that moment poured around him, as an orator and statesman of comprehensive and transcendent powers—no human fortune could have surpassed the expectations then formed of his future eminence. Why they have not since been realized, is a question which posterity will not fail to ask. We pass by the details of his parliamentary progress, from the discussions on the regency in 1789, to those on the same subject in 1811. Many important questions, many dangerous crisis, which arose in the long interval between these periods, gave Mr. Sheridan the means to establish for himself an occasional interest with the people of England, distinct from any that could have been derived from mere proofs of talent, or influence of party. On the mutiny at the Nore, he enjoyed the credit of essentially contributing to save the state. Whenever the liberty of the press was attacked, that bulwark of the constitution found in him its most zealous and consistent defender; and when the early burst of Spanish patriotism had raised a strong sympathy throughout this country, it was Mr. Sheridan who first gave form and expression to the feelings which swelled every English heart; and who traced in parliament the natural relation between the support of Spain and the deliverance of Eu-

rope. Without instituting a too severe or invidious scrutiny into the justice of those high encomiums which have been passed on Mr. Sheridan's patriotic spirit, we shall merely observe, that one object of our admiration is the exquisite judgment—the dexterity of tact—with which he at all times seized the full tide of public sentiment, and turned it into the proper channel. But it must be acknowledged that the longer he remained in the house of commons, and before the public, the more his personal consequence declined. Mr. Sheridan had never in his happiest days effected any thing by steady application. He was capable of intense, but not of regular study. When public duty or private difficulty urged him, he endured the burden as if asleep under its pressure. At length, when the pain could be no longer borne, he roused himself with one mighty effort, and burst like a lion through the toils. There are reasons for believing that his constitutional indolence began its operation upon his habits at an early age. His very first dramatic scenes were written by snatches, with considerable intervals between them. Convivial pleasures had lively charms for one whose wit was the soul of the table; and the sparkling glass—the medium of social intercourse—had no small share of his affection. These were joys to be indulged without effort; as such, they were too well calculated to absorb the time of Mr. Sheridan, and sooner or later to make large encroachments on his character. His attendance in parliament became every year more languid—the *vis inertiae* more incurable—the plunges by which his genius had now and then extricated him in former times less frequent and more feeble.—We never witnessed a contrast much more melancholy than between the brilliant and commanding talent displayed by Mr. Sheridan throughout the first regency discussions, and the low scale of nerve, activity, and capacity, to which he seemed reduced, when that subject was more recently agitated in parliament. But indolence and intemperance must banish reflection, if not corrected by it; since no man could support the torture of perpetual self-reproach. Aggravated, we fear, by some such causes, the natural careless temper of Mr. Sheridan became ruinous to all his better hopes and prospects. Without a direct appetite for spending money, he thought not of checking its expenditure. The economy of time was as much disregarded as that of money. All the arrangements, punctualities, and minor obligations of life were forgotten, and the household of Mr. Sheridan was always in a state of nature.—His domestic feelings were originally kind, and his manners gentle: but some bad habits seduced him from the house of commons and from home: and equally injured him as an agent of the public good, and as a dispenser of private happiness.—It is painful, it is mortifying, but it is our sacred duty, to pursue this history to the end. Pecuniary embarrassments often lead men to shifts and expedients—these exhausted, to others of a less doubtful color. Blunted sensibility—renewed excesses—loss of cast in society—follow each other in melancholy succession, until solitude and darkness close the scene.

It has been made a reproach by some persons, in lamenting Mr. Sheridan's cruel destiny, that "his friends" had not done more for him. We freely and conscientiously declare it as our opinion, that had Mr. Sheridan enjoyed ten receiver-

ships of Cornwall instead of one, he would not have died in affluence. He never would have attained to comfort or independence in his fortune. A vain man may become rich, because his vanity may thirst for only a single mode of gratification. An ambitious man, a *bon vivant*, a sportsman, may severally controul their expenses; but a man who is inveterately thoughtless of consequences and callous to reproof—who knows not when he squanders money, because he feels not those obligations which constitute or direct its uses—such a man it is impossible to rescue from destruction. We go further—we profess not to conjecture to what individuals the above reproach of forgotten friendships has been applied. If against persons of illustrious rank, there never was a more unfounded accusation. Mr. S. throughout his whole life, stood as high as he ought to have done in the quarters alluded to. He received the most substantial proofs of kind and anxious attachment from these personages: and it is to his credit that he was not insensible to their regard. If the mistaken advocates of Mr. Sheridan were so much his enemies as to wish that he had been raised to some elevated office, are they not aware that even one month's active attendance out of 12 he was at all times utterly incapable of giving? But what friends are blamed for neglecting Mr. Sheridan? What *friendship* did he ever form? We more than doubt whether he could fairly claim the rights of friendship with any leader of the Whig administration. We know that he has publicly asserted Mr. Fox to be his friend, and that he has dwelt with much eloquence on the sweets and enjoyments of that connection: but it has never been our fortune to find out that Mr. Fox had on any public or private occasion bound himself by reciprocal pledges. Evidence against the admission of such ties on his part may be drawn from the well known anecdotes of what occurred within a few days of that statesman's death. The fact is, that a life of conviviality and intemperance seldom favors the cultivation of those better tastes and affections which are necessary to the existence of intimate friendship. That Mr. Sheridan had as many admirers as acquaintances, there is no room to doubt: but they admired only his astonishing powers: there never was a second opinion or feeling as to the unfortunate use which he made of them.

We have now performed an honest duty, and in many particulars an humbling and most distressing one we have found it. Never were such gifts as those which Providence showered upon Mr. Sheridan so abused—never were talents so miserably perverted. The term "greatness" has been most ridiculously, and, in a moral sense, most perniciously applied to the character of one who, to speak charitably of him, was the weakest of men. Had he employed his matchless endowments with but ordinary judgment, nothing in England, hardly any thing in Europe, could have eclipsed his name, or obstructed his progress. It is the peculiar praise and glory of our political constitution, that great abilities may emerge from the meanest station, and seize the first honors of the community. It is the nobler praise, and purer happiness of our moral system, that great vices throw obstacles before the march of ambition, which no force nor superiority of intellect can remove.

THE PAINTER DAVID.

This celebrated artist, notwithstanding the account of his execution, published in the Paris papers, appears to be still alive. The *Moniteur* of June 21st says that he has been exiled; and also disappointed in his views. He wished to be employed by the king of Prussia as inspector of arts; but his request had been refused. As some account of this extraordinary character, who has figured as much upon the political stage as in the theatre of arts, may be interesting, we give our readers the following particulars of him, from the pen of Sir John Carr, a travelling Englishman who knows and writes a little upon every subject:

"During my stay in Paris, I visited the gallery of David. This celebrated artist has amassed a fortune of upwards of two hundred thousand pounds, and is permitted by his great patron and friend, Bonaparte, to occupy the corner wing of the old palace, from which every other man of genius and science, who was entitled to reside there, has been removed to other places, in order to make room for the reception of the grand national library, which the first consul intends to have deposited there. His assortments are very magnificent, and furnished in that taste, which he has, by the influence of his fame, and his elegance of design, so widely and successfully diffused. Whilst I was seated in his rooms, I could not help fancying myself a cotemporary of the most tasteful time of Greece. Tunics and robes were carelessly, but gracefully, thrown over the antique chairs, which were surrounded by elegant statues and ancient libraries, so disposed as to perfect the classical allusion. I found David in his garden, putting in the back ground of a painting. He wore a dirty robe, and an old hat. His eyes are dark and penetrating, and beam with the lustre of genius. His collection of paintings and statues, and many of his own statues afforded a perfect banquet. He was then occupied in drawing a fine portrait of Bonaparte. The presence of David covered the gratification with gloom. Before me, in the bosom of that art which is said, with her divine associates, to soften the souls men, I beheld the remorseless judge of his sovereign, the destroyer of his brethren in art, and the enthusiast and confidential friend of Robespierre. David's political life is too well known. During the late scenes of horror, he was asked by an acquaintance, how many heads had fallen upon the scaffold that day; to which he is said coolly to have replied, '*only one hundred and twenty!*' The heads of twenty thousand more must fall before the great work of philosophy can be accomplished."

"It is related of him, that during the reign of the Mountain, he carried his port-folio to the front of the scaffold, to catch the last emotions of expiring nature, from the victims of his revolutionary rage.

"He directed and presided at the splendid funeral solemnities of Lepelletier, who was assassinated by Paris, in which his taste and intrinsic knowledge of the ceremonies of the ancients on similar occasions were eminently displayed.

"The great abilities of this man alone enabled him to survive the revolution, which, strange to relate, has, throughout its ravages, preserved a veneration for science, and, in general, protected

her distinguished followers. Bonaparte, who possesses great taste, 'that instinct superior to study, surer than reasoning, and more rapid than reflection,' entertains the greatest admiration for the genius of David, and always consults him in the arrangement of his paintings and statues. All the costumes of government have been designed by the artist.

"David is not without his adherents. He has many pupils, the sons of respectable, and some of them noble families, residing in different parts of Europe. They are said to be much attached to him, and have formed themselves into a military corps, for the purpose of occasionally doing honour to him, and were lately at the point of revenging an insult, which had been offered to his person, in a manner which, if perpetrated, would have required the interest of their master to have saved them from the scaffold.

"But neither the gracious protection of consular favour, nor the splendour of unrivalled abilities can restore their polluted possessor to the affections and endearments of social intercourse. Humanity has drawn a *sable circle* round him. He leads the life of a proscribed exile, in the very centre of the gayest city in Europe. In the gloomy shade of unchosen seclusion, he passes his ungladdened hours, in the hopes of covering his guilt with his glory, and of presenting to posterity, by the energies of his unequalled genius, some atonement for the havoc and ruin of that political hurricane, of which he directed the fury, and befriended the desolations, against every contemporary object that nature has endeared, and virtue consecrated."

PROSCRIBED AND EXILED FRENCHMEN.

From the Boston Centinel of August 15.

Yesterday the brig Wm. Henry, Capt. Clough, arrived here from Bristol, in England; and it having been reported (erroneously) in the Bristol papers, which had previously reached the United States, that Marshal Soult had taken passage in her for America, her arrival spread the report far and wide, that the Marshal was on board; and M. Debellievre, a French mercantile gentleman, the only cabin passenger in the brig, was mistaken by thousands for the Marshal. We therefore deem it our duty to state, that Marshal Soult has not arrived here; and that we have good grounds for believing, that he is now in the quiet enjoyment of his retreat in Prussia, whither it is known he was ordered to depart, and where he probably will wait an act of clemency from Louis the 18th which will restore him, and all others *not included in the list of traitors*, to the bosom of their country. As we are on this subject, we repeat the

LIST OF PERSONS

Exiled from France during the pleasure of the king.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Soult, | Loubau, |
| Alix, | Harel, |
| Excelmans, | Pire, |
| Bassano, | Barrere, |
| Marbot, | Pommereuil, |
| Felix-Lepelletier, | Regnauld (de Saint Jean |
| Boulay (de la Meurthe), | d'Angely, |
| Mehee, | Arrighi (de Padoue), |
| Thibaudeau, | Dejean fils, |

Carnot,
Vandamme,
Lamarque (Gen.)
Fressinet,
Durbach,
Dirat,
Desermont,
Bory-Saint-Vincent,
Felix-Desportes,
Garnier-de-Saintes,
Mellinet,

Garreau,
Real,
Bouvier-Dumolard,
Merlin (de Douay),
Arnault,
Hullin,
Cluys,
Courtin,
Forbin-Janson, fils aine,
Le Lorgue Dideville.

French proscribed persons.

As the American public are frequently led to error by mistaking persons in the above list for those who have been attainted as traitors, and ordered to be arrested and tried as such, we have been requested to make a new list of the latter, with their fate, and present residence; and have complied with the request, as far as imperfect minutes will enable us.

[It will be recollected, that the traitors proclaimed by the royal ordinance of July 24, 1815, embraced only nineteen marshals and other military men, to wit:]

1. Marshal *Ney*.—His conduct is too well known to need repetition. Tried and convicted of treason, he was executed at Paris, Dec. 7, 1815.

2. Lt. Gen. *Labadoyre*.—His actions and character too are well known. After trial and conviction, he was executed in Paris, the 20th Aug. 1815.

2. Lt. Gen. *Lallemand*, the senior.—He surrendered himself to the British in the *cortege* of Bonaparte; was sent to Malta; but, it is reported, has lately been liberated, with permission to embark for America; and was at Smyrna at the last dates.

4. Col. *Lallemand*, brother of the above, was arrested by Louis 18th as a seditious person prior to the return of Bonaparte from Elba; and was set at liberty by the latter. Since his denunciation his place of residence has been concealed.

5. Lt. Gen. *Jean Baptist Drouet, d'Erlon*.—An early adherent to Louis, whom he betrayed when Bonaparte landed from Elba. Had a distinguished command at Waterloo. Has published a memoir in justification of his conduct; and was awaiting his trial in Paris; which was to take place the latter part of June. He is son of the past master who arrested Louis 16th at Varennes.

6. Lt. Gen. *Lefebvre Desnouettes*.—After Bonaparte's first overthrow he adhered to the Bourbons: but when Bonaparte landed from Elba, he attempted to seduce the regiment of Royal Chasseurs, which he commanded, and to capture Laon for the usurper. He was one of Napoleon's favourite officers, on whom he showered offices and orders; but he had the independence to say to the Emperor at Fontainebleau, in April, 1815, "*Sire! You are undone. You would not listen to the counsels of your servants, and now the Senate has declared that you have forfeited the throne.*" After the second overthrow of Bonaparte he fled to Germany, and from thence arrived in the United States; where he now is. An act of outlawry has been issued against him, and several others.

7. Lt. Gen. *Ameilh*.—An early adherent to Louis. Followed Monsieur to Lyons, and there showing defection, was apprehended, sent to Paris, tried, condemned to death, but before the sentence was executed, was liberated by the arrival of Bona-

parte. He was lately arrested in Hanover, but sat at liberty, it was said, by order of the British Prince Regent.

8. Lt. Gen. *Brayer*.—He commanded under Louis at Lyons when Bonaparte landed from Elba, and went out at the head of the garrison to welcome him. He fled to Germany, where he was at the last date.

9. Lt. Gen. *Gilley*.—A warm partizan of Bonaparte in the south of France. He opposed the Duke d'Angouleme; and after the second overthrow of Bonaparte, headed, it was said, a band of insurgents. Having fled from France, he has been tried in Paris, *par contumace*, found guilty of treason and revolt, and sentenced to death. Soon after the publication of the decree of July, 1815, he published a memoir, in which he treated the king's authority rather cavalierly, and said, "*He waited without anxiety for the decision of his judges.*" But when he found, in the fate of Labadoyre, that Louis could let the axe fall heavy, he fled his country, and has not recently been heard from.

10. Lt. Gen. *Mouton-Duvernet*.—He swore early allegiance to the Bourbons, and was sent to Grenoble to stop Bonaparte's career; but joined him. He has since surrendered himself to trial, which was about to take place at our last dates from Paris.

11. Marshal *Emanuel Grouchy*.—He is now in the U. States. An exposition of his conduct having been published in the *Centinel*, we shall add nothing to it.

12. Lt. Gen. *Bertrand Clausel*.—He likewise is in the United States. He commanded at Bordeaux. And his conduct was much complained of. He also commanded a corps at Waterloo. Since he left France, a process of outlawry had been issued against him.

13. Lt. Gen. *Laborde*.—He also is charged with having sworn allegiance to Louis; of having violated his oaths, committed treason and revolt, and upheld the usurpation of Napoleon. Having left France, a process of outlawry had been issued against him also.

14. Lt. Gen. *Debelle*.—He was charged with having betrayed the royal cause in the south of France; and intercepting the Duke d'Angouleme. He was tried in March last, and sentenced to death; but Louis commuted the punishment to ten years imprisonment.

15. Lt. Gen. *Bertrand*.—He accompanied Bonaparte to Elba, and is now with him at St. Helena. He gave in his adhesion to Louis only a fortnight before Bonaparte landed from Elba. He has been tried for contumacy, and sentenced to death; which will be executed upon him should he return to France, as it is reported he intends.

16. Lt. Gen. *Cambronne*.—He was arrested in England, sent to France, tried and acquitted, on the ground, that being assigned, in virtue of the treaty of Fontainebleau, to attend Bonaparte to Elba, he was absolved from his allegiance to France. When Bonaparte was making his rapid progress from Antibes to Paris, Cambronne commanded the advance guard of forty grenadiers who preceded him.

17. Lt. Gen. *Drouot*.—He commanded Bonaparte's imperial guards when he landed from Elba; and signed the address of the guards to the French soldiers, from the Gulph of Juan. He has lately been tried in Paris, and acquitted on

the same grounds as that which saved Cambronne. He has since been introduced to the king; whose permission to be married he has solicited, in order to do away a report, that after his acquittal he had determined to follow a clerical life.

18. Lt. Gen. *Lavallette*.—He was one of the household of Louis 18th, and swore allegiance to him. But when Bonaparte was advancing from Elba, he seized upon the post office, and made it an engine for the dispersion of news favourable for the designs of the usurper. He was tried, and sentenced to death, and his escape from prison, in the clothes of his excellent lady is well known by every reader. At the last date he was at Munich, in Bavaria; and no measures had been taken by the French court to apprehend him. His lady continued at Paris, and expected to obtain his pardon. [He may be, now, in America.]

19. Marshal *Savary*, Duke of Rovigo.—He was formerly Minister of Police to Bonaparte; and after betraying his allegiance to the Bourbons, surrendered himself with Bonaparte to the English—was sent to Malta, and, as reported, has been released, with liberty to emigrate to America. [Doubted.] He was said to be at Smyrna at the last date.

BOTANICAL.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette.

We copy the following account of the betel-nut from the *Hortus Jamaicensis*, published in 1814, by Mr. John Luman, editor of the *St. Jago de la Vega Gazette*:

BETEL-NUT.—ARECA.

CL. 25, or 1.—*Monoclea enneandria*.

NAT. OR.—*Palma*.

GEN. CHAR.—The male calyx is a bivalved spathe; spadix branched; proper perianth three-leaved; the corolla has three acuminate, rigid petals; stamina are nine filaments, the three outer longer than the rest. The flowers in the same spadix has the calyx a spathe common with the males; proper perianth three-leaved; the corolla three-petalled, acuminate, rigid; the pericarp a sub-ovate berry, fibrose, surrounded at the base with the imbricate calyx; the seed ovate.

CATECHU.

Fronds pinnate; leaflets folded back, opposite and bitten.

This tree is a native of Providence and the East-Indies, and was brought here in his Majesty's ship *Providence* in 1793. It has no branches, but its leaves are very beautiful; they form a round tuft at the top of the trunk, which is as straight as an arrow. It grows to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet, marked with parallel rings, and is very ornamental. The fronds spring forth in pairs, decussated, encircling the top of the trunk at their base, and thus forming an oblong head larger than the trunk itself; they are few in number, (six or seven) unarmed, reclining six feet long, one stripe four feet in length. These fronds break and fall off in succession; from their axils issue the sheaths which enclose the flowers and fruits. The shell which contains the fruit is smooth without, but rough and hairy within: in which it pretty much resembles the shell of the cocoa nut. Its size is equal to that of a pretty large walnut. Its kernal is as big as a nutmeg,

to which it bears a great resemblance without, and has also the same whitish veins within, when cut in two. In the centre of the fruit, when it is soft, is contained a greyish and almost liquid substance, which grows hard in proportion as it ripens.—The extract of this nut is supposed to be the *terra japonica* of the shops, at least that it is a very similar substance, both in colour and taste; but according to the latter observations, the genuine drug seems to be obtained from the *mimosa catechu*. The fruit, when ripe, is astringent, but not palatable, and the shell is yellowish. Of this fruit there is a prodigious consumption in the East-Indies. It is chewed with the leaves of betel, mixing with it lime made of sea-shells. In order to chew it, they cut the areca into four quarters, and wrap one quarter in a leaf of betel, over which they lay a little of the lime; afterwards they tie it, by twisting it round. This is called *pinang*, which is a Malayan word used all over the East-Indies. The *pinang* provokes spitting very much, whether made with dried or fresh areca; the spittle is red, which colour the areca gives it. This mastication fastens the teeth and gums, and cools the mouth. When they have done chewing the *pinang*, they spit out the gross substance, and wash their mouth with fresh water, which takes off the red tinge it gives the teeth. It is pretended that areca strengthens the stomach when the juice is swallowed. Another property is ascribed to its carrying off all that might be corrupt or unwholesome in the gum. When eaten by itself, it impoverishes the blood, and causes the jaundice; but it is not attended with these inconveniences when mixed with betel. The Samese call it *plou*. It is a considerable article in traffic, and the best comes from Ceylon: a red sort grows in Malabar, which is very proper for dyeing that colour.

MEDICAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SICKNESS.

Miss——, about six years old, I found very ill in the evening—she labored under a perfect degree of idiotism; she alternately muttered groaned and laughed. Every limb, and all parts of her body, were in incessant motion; she would pull or snatch at the bed clothes, her own clothes, or any thing else that came in her way; she seemed to know no person, and if she took notice of any, it appeared to be accidental; she would attempt to climb the walls of the house, approach the fire as if she would go into it, if permitted; she would go against any object or person, and fall over him, as if she were blind; she was perfectly listless, and, therefore, *urina sua improvidi mixit*; she would neither eat nor drink; and she imagined pins stuck in her hands, and that she saw many things that were not present, as snakes, &c. In fact, I thought every object appeared to her in a disguised and in a terrifying form.

Her pulse was little disordered, but her skin was dry, and the pupils of her eyes were considerably abated.

All the information that the family could give me was, that "she appeared well when she sat at the table to dine; but, while eating, she became very sick, puked, her face became spotted, white

and red, that she soon grew very ill and out of her senses."

The family demanded of me, in a few minutes after my arrival, what I thought was the matter with her; I candidly replied, I believed she had eaten some poisonous berries.

All the family, both white and black, assured me I was mistaken, and that the child had not had any chance to eat any thing of the kind, and one person present, who partially pretises medicine, mentioned four complaints; with one of which, both he and the family thought she must be affected.

I persisted in my opinion, and the case was confided to me. I freely administered Ipecac. and tartar emetic. She was resolutely opposed to take medicine; but I succeeded to give so much as to vomit repeatedly; no poisonous berries came up. I therefore inferred they must be too far advanced in the common passage, to be evacuated by puking; hence I gave purgative medicines, and directed clysters to speed their operations.—Evacuations succeeded, but no berries. She seemed to grow better, but the amendment was transitory.—More purgative medicine was given, and, at last, twenty-five berries, of the James town (*Datma Stramonum*) were discharged in one passage. These satisfied the family I was right in respect to the nature of the complaint. More medicine was given, and many more of the berries were evacuated—the child appeared hourly to mend, though with some appearances of occasional relapses. She got perfectly well in a few days.

Perhaps the preceding statement contains information that may be useful. The substance of it was penned down by the side of the patient; it is, therefore, more worthy of attention. It is now abstracted from a work called *Medical Philosophy*, once announced to the public, though not yet quite ready for the press.

MORGAN.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

Cause and Cure of Founder in Cattle.

The disease in horses and cattle, called the founder, is always a serious evil; and frequently fatal. It is believed that its cause and cure are but little understood, and that the public frequently sustain much loss and inconvenience from that cause.

There are two species of founder in cattle, that is, in horses, cows and sheep, which, though the same disease, pass under different names; that is *the hove* when resulting from feeding too freely on green clover; and when arising from eating too much grain, potatoes, bran, or the like, *the founder*, commonly so called. Cattle have been known to die from all these causes; but the disease is the same, and requires the same process of cure; which, if seasonably administered, is effectual and sure.

The founder shows itself by the swelling of the body, by symptoms of violent pain, by gripings, voiding blood, stiffness of the limbs, by trembling, groans, debility; and after a time by a shedding of the hoofs and hair, from the effect of a burning fever. The cause of this violent derangement of the animal system, is repletion of nutriment on the stomach. The powers of digestion are overdone; and acidity arises on the stomach, which

corrodes the coats, causes inflammation and fever, with violent pain. The food, instead of being converted into nutriment, and assimilated, is decomposed, and the carbonic acid is generated, either in gas or union with water. In the former case, the gas, or wind, is sometimes let out with a knife, and the life of the beast by this means ingeniously saved, but it is a dangerous resort, and happily a less violent and more efficacious remedy is at hand by the chemical agency of which the effect of the carbonic acid is obviated and a complete cure effected by neutralizing the acid, and thus destroying its corrosive quality. By the combination of an alkali with the carbonic acid, a neutral salt, called the carbonate of that alkali is produced, which is perfectly innoxious, and passes off without detriment. When symptoms of founder therefore, are observed, let the public be informed, that from experience, and well authenticated information, I can confidently recommend to them the following

Cure for the Founder.

Take of Potash a lump of the size of an egg or apple, for a cow, more for a horse, and in proportion for a sheep; dissolve it in water, and from a bottle pour it down the beast's throat. If necessary, repeat the dose in smaller quantities. An immediate effect will be seen, in the abatement of the symptoms of pain, and in a few hours commonly, the beast will feed. For a beast of size, a pound of Glauber salts, administered in the same way, to work the whole off, might be proper; though the cure is principally to be attributed to the agency of the alkali. When potash is not at hand, a lie, made of ashes, on the occasion will answer the purpose. Pour water on ashes, and take the liquor in larger quantities, in proportion as it is of less strength. It is believed that by following the above directions, the loss of many valuable animals might be prevented, which are otherwise likely to perish, to the private loss of their owners, and to the general detriment of the community.

From the Richmond Compiler.

DEGENERACY OR IMPROVEMENT?

A wise man has said, that there is no opinion so absurd but what has been advocated by some Philosophers.

The able Raynal has verified this remark of Cicero, by taking it into his head that human nature had degenerated in America.

The author of the *Notes on Virginia* has successfully combatted the absurd proposition, by showing the several *improvements* which we had made, and furnishing a satisfactory reason for our not equalling the Old World in a few others.

Every day is exhibiting new proofs of the folly of the Abbe;—and *astonishing* the natives of the Old World by the ingenuity of the new.

The United States have introduced a form of political power, which permits man to enjoy *happiness*, without reducing him to the situation of a *slave*.—Not a king, nor a prince, nor a noble, crawls like a leech on the body politic.—Yet have the inhabitants of the *new world* degenerated!

We have formed a society, which permits man to enjoy all the rights of conscience, without organizing a privileged priesthood to preach up the

truths of religion—Each man seeks God after his own manner, and yet there is no want of a rational religion. This great truth of Toleration, so consoling to the friends of humanity, had been dreamed of by the Philosophers of Europe, but is reduced to practice by the politicians of America—and yet man has degenerated in America!

The Abbe Raynal has even insinuated that the powers of multiplication are also weakened in America; that love was more indifferent, and its fruits "fewer and far between." But some how or other, what with emigrations, and what with marriages, we contrive to double our population in 20 or 25 years—A degree of multiplication, which astonishes the natives of the old world.

In martial achievements, by which we have been brought fairly into contact and comparison with the Europeans, we have been able to stand our ground with some success—The war was not apparently between a race of giants and one of pygmies—but as our vanity has whispered us, sometimes we conquered even the Conquerors of Europe. On the Ocean, our triumphs have been indisputable—not too over the degenerate natives of Spain, or the gallant sons of France; but the self-styled sovereigns of the seas. Our *fir-built* frigates, with their *calico sides* and *striped bits of hunting*, have proved superior to the Old English Live Oak—And yet the inhabitants of the New World have sunk into a shameful degeneracy!

Our commerce spreads to every sea—as active as the Dutch commerce ever was at its most fortunate period and much more daring—and yet we have degenerated.

The natives of the Old World have been the first to muzzle the savages of Barbary, and to teach justice to Africa—And yet the natives of America have sunk below the standard of the man of Europe!

We have presented him with the steam-boat—which is penetrating all his rivers, and will gradually spread over the whole civilized world—Sixteen of them are already in the Clyde—and wherever she goes, she carries with her the triumphs of American genius.

An old invention, which is now in familiar use with us, is about to be introduced into Holland, and we suspect, will gradually make its way over the rest of Europe.—We mean the invention of the decimal money, which Jefferson first brought into fashion—and which every nation conversant with figures, will find it convenient to employ.

And yet the Abbe Raynal has said that man has degenerated in America!

With the intrepidity of thought and of enterprise inspired by a free government, our triumphs over the Abbe will daily increase. We cannot excel in all the Arts at once. As the old saying is, "*Rome was not built in a day*"—But there are many discoveries which lie like fire in the flint—which the hardy spirit of American enterprise will gradually strike out.

ANTIQUE REMAINS.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A late London paper, says: We are happy to announce to the public another interesting discovery which has been lately made in the classic register. The following is an extract of a letter from that intelligent traveller, Mr. Salt, to a friend in England:—

"I have omitted to mention, that on our way from Malta we touched at the island of Milo, where the inhabitants have lately discovered a theatre of white marble, which appears, from the little that has yet been exposed to view, to be in very perfect preservation. The seats at present opened are seven in number, beautifully worked out of large masses of the finest marble, forming a segment of a circle, whose diameter, if complete, would be 116 feet. The situation of this theatre is one of the finest that can be imagined: it stands a hundred feet above the level of the sea, and commands in front a noble prospect over the harbour to the mountains on the opposite side, and is backed by lofty hills rising one behind the other up to the turreted village of Castro.

"Immense ruins of solid walls stand close by, and a few remains of inscriptions have been found in the neighbourhood, two fragments of which I enclose; the former is cut on a white marble pedestal which has been much injured, and the latter is said to have formed part of a large inscription which a bigotted Papa obliged the inhabitants to break in pieces, to prevent the Europeans from disturbing his holy retreat—a cottage which he had built on an adjoining hill, where many remains of a white marble temple are still to be traced. The priest is luckily dead, or otherwise the theatre would have stood great danger of suffering the same disastrous fate. From the site of this theatre I should conceive that it was intended for naval exhibitions in the ports below, as it is constructed immediately on the brow of a hill, having in its front scarcely room for the proscenium. Of this, however, it is not possible to judge very correctly till the whole shall have been laid open—an operation neither very expensive nor difficult to accomplish, as the inhabitants are almost like a colony of English, and would be glad to give their assistance in any work that would tend to the renown of the island."

From the National Advocate.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the periods at which the terms of the present senators will expire.—On the 4th of March,

| 1817. | 1819. | 1821. |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Mr. Bibb | Mr. Barry | Mr. Barbour |
| Brown | Chase | Campbell |
| Condit | Daggett | Dana |
| Howell | Fromentin | Gore |
| Mason, Va. | Gaillard | Harper |
| Talbot | Goldsbrough | Horsey |
| Taylor | King | Hunter |
| Thompson | Lacok | Roberts |
| Turner | Macon | Ruggles |
| Varnum | Mason, N. H. | Sanford |
| Wells | Morrow | Tichenor |
| Williams | Tait | Wilson |

The following persons have already been elected to supply the vacancies in the first class, whose term commences next 4th of March, viz.

Jas. Burrill, of R. I. in the place of Mr. Howell.
David L. Morrill, of N. H. Mr. Thompson.
Harrison G. Otis, of Mass. Mr. Varnum.

The place of Mr. Gore, of Massachusetts, in the 3d class, who has resigned, has been filled with Eli P. Ashmun. We believe there are, at present, no vacancies in the senate.

SUMMARY—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

In Europe nothing of moment has transpired since our last. The affairs of the continent remain stationary—sometimes in agitation and sometimes in tranquillity.—Lord Exmouth's expedition seems to have met with considerable disapprobation in Europe, and a new one has been undertaken, which the noble admiral is to command. Com. Decatur would, perhaps, do more than the whole combination. They will, however, be aided by the American fleet, if the Dey does not acknowledge the treaty.—In Italy 1,000 peasants have destroyed the rice fields near Bologna, under the pretence that they poisoned the air.—In India the war progresses with great violence between Great Britain and the Hindoos.—The French government have appropriated 24,000 francs for the education of vice consuls: all between 20 and 25 are to be admitted.—The British have on the lakes one 98 gun ship, one 74, two 24's, one 10, and seven other smaller vessels.—In Prussia a printer has lately published the Lord's prayer in 300 languages.—Lieut. Gen. Drummond has returned to England, and been received very graciously by the Prince Regent. He is to receive several military honours and a pension.—It is stated that the royal cause droops in South-America, and that Mexico, by next winter, will be in the hands of the republicans.—In England a man 70 years old has been for 30 years in prison for a contempt of court.

DOMESTIC.

Elections.—In Kentucky, *George Madison* has been chosen Governor by an unanimous vote; and *Gabriel Slaughter* Lieut. Governor, by a large majority over his opponent, *Richard Hickman*. In Louisiana, the candidates for Governor were Gen. *Villere* and Judge *Lewis*; the former received the greater number of votes; but the legislature have the power to confirm him or appoint the latter in his place. In Indiana, *Jonathan Jennings* has been chosen Governor by the people, and *Christopher Harrison* Lieut. Governor—*Wm. Hendrick* is chosen a Representative to Congress. In Maryland the election for senatorial electors for that State took place on Monday last, which has resulted in a federal majority; so that the legislature may be expected to be federal for five years—*Peter Little* has been elected a Representative to Congress in the place of Mr. *Pinney*, resigned. In Rhode-Island, *James B. Mason* and *John L. Boss* have been re-elected to Congress.

Gen. Jackson, the hon. Jesse Franklin of North-Carolina, and Gen. Merewether of Georgia, have been appointed to hold a treaty with the Chickasaw-Indians on the 1st inst.

It is said that Gen. Coffee and the hon. John Rhea have been appointed commissioners to treat with the Chactaws in October next.

Mr. Barkley, the British commissioner, appointed under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, arrived in Boston on the 30th ult. on his way to St. Andrews, there to meet Mr. Holmes, the commissioner on the part of the United States, to decide on the disputed claim of their respective governments to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay and the Island of Grand Menan. After they meet they have the privilege to adjourn to some convenient place for a final adjustment.

The court martial for the trial of Gen. Gaines convened in New-York on the 2d inst. agreeably

to appointment.—All the members appeared, except Gen. Miller. Gen. Gaines appeared, and the Judge Advocate read the general orders in relation to the trial; after which the President, Maj. Gen. Scott, adjourned the court until 10 o'clock the next day.

Specie.—Eighty thousand five hundred dollars, in specie, have lately arrived at Philadelphia from Lisbon.

The question on the separation of Maine from Massachusetts was to have been decided on the 2d inst. by ballot; and if five ninths of the votes given were in favour of the separation, it would take effect; and the delegates to be chosen on the same day are to form a constitution for the new State. We have not yet received the result; but there is reason, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, to believe there will be a large majority in favour of the measure.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Charleston, dated Camp Crawford, August 4.

"Col. Clinch embarked from this place with 116 men, and four officers, for the purpose of bringing up the supplies which had arrived at the bay of Apalachicola, in two transports, accompanied by two gun boats. His intention was, if opposed, to destroy the fort, the garrison of which was composed of Indians and negroes, principally the latter. On the third day he arrived within one mile of the fort; he then proceeded to reconnoitre, and placed our Indians around it, in order to prevent the escape of the garrison. The negroes immediately commenced firing from 24 pounders, and throwing shells. These instruments of destruction had been supplied them by their English allies—who must have taught them the use of them. Their firing, which was entirely inefficient, continued for 6 days. Col. Clinch finding it necessary to bring up our large guns, (which had been forwarded from New-Orleans) despatched Lieut. Wilson with a corporal and 13 men, for the purpose of aiding in the approach of the boats—during which time we erected a battery. On the arrival of the boats, the colonel ordered the sailing-master, who was the senior officer on board, to try the distance. The experiment was accordingly made, whether our guns could reach the horde of banditti. It succeeded.

"The fifth shot passed through the magazine, and a dreadful explosion ensued. Some of the negroes and Choctaws were found at a considerable distance from the fort—all torn to pieces! Nearly every soul in the den of robbers perished. The number of men, women, and children amounted in all to about 300. The chief of the Choctaws was found alive, but very much bruised and burnt. The chief of the negroes (whom they called sergeant-major) was also found alive—but quite blind. These two the Indians scalped & shot.

"The only loss sustained on our side was Midshipman Luffborough and three sailors, who were sent on shore for the purpose of procuring water, and were killed and scalped by the Indians. This happened before our troops arrived. The officers attached to this command were Col. Clinch, Maj. Mulenburg, Capt. Taylor, Lieuts. McGavock, Wilson, Randolph, and Dr. Buck. Our only regret, notwithstanding our complete success, is, that Nicholls and Woodbine, the British agents who planted this virtuous community, were not included in the explosion."